

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1885.

On Tuesday we availed ourselves of the delightful weather after the gloom of Sunday and Monday, to run over a considerable portion of the State. Starting at five and a half o'clock in the P. M., Captain WOOLLEY, for Bristol, taking breakfast on board (which was served in excellent time and shape) and at Bristol we took passage in the cars for Providence for the first time. The depot is near the steamboat landing and is a fine building—open, light, airy and convenient. The track is now graded and the cars make excellent time, stopping along the road and gathering passengers at every station until the cars are nearly all occupied. At Providence the passengers are carried over to the depot in omnibuses, but as soon as the rails are laid through South Water Street from Fox Point, the cars will be carried up by horse, and no change will be necessary. At eight o'clock we left the city on the Stonington road, and within fourteen miles of the latter place we left the rail and proceeded in a light wagon through the wooded portions of South Kingstown, in the direction of the south shore, pausing at a country house to eat a hearty dinner and returning by the same route to Providence that afternoon, but not in time for the steamboat, the locomotive having "gotten out" eight miles from the city, where we were left at a stand until the horse managed to get up steam again.

Throughout Narragansett the crops are looking well. The hay promised to be light in the Spring, but it turned out better than was expected. Of oats there has been a large crop, as the season was unusually favorable. Corn is doing well, and potatoes are generally thriving. In some places there has been a little blight but no complaint of rot, and where plaster has been used it has been found to work well. Up to the present time, so far as we could learn, all are satisfied with their prospects. But through the whole south county there is no little land under cultivation, and that by no means in a manner equal to the culture on this island. The soil is generally good, and the railroad will take to market anything that is raised, so that a man has only to apply that which science points out to him as the best, to reap crops that will more than repay the expenditure.

One cannot but observe in Providence the rapid increase of the wealth and commercial prosperity of the city. The whole business is carried on without much display or ostentation; there are none of the showy stores and saloons that are the pride and boast of New York, but as a general thing the more solid the business the more unpretending the store and the counting-room. Public improvements are constantly going on. West Water street is being widened, and the Merchants' Bank is erecting a large and expensive edifice. The new custom house will soon be in a state of forwardness, and if the plans for a new city hall are carried out, these structures will add greatly to the many architectural attractions of the city. The old market should then be cleared away, to improve the square, and if, as we understand, the site was given with the expressed understanding that it should forever be used as a market place, by allowing market carts from the country to centre there during certain hours of the morning, the spirit and the letter of the bequest would be complied with.

Before turning our steps homeward we paid a visit to the Eagle Screw Factory, and cannot but express the opinion that the work there carried on is performed in a neat and more orderly manner than in any establishment which we have ever visited. Were the operators engaged in making watches or the finest mechanism, a higher regard could not be paid to order and neatness. The floors in every story appear as if they were washed up daily, not a particle of dirt was to be seen anywhere, and even in the engine room the floors are painted and apparently everything had just been dusted. At every door there is a mat, and this neatness extends as well to the operatives as to the works. The employees are principally girls and number nearly six hundred. The wire for the screws is first gauged to the sizes and polished; it then passes through various machines, the first cutting the proper lengths and forming the head; the thread is then turned smooth and split, after which the head is cut. It is then taken away to be cleaned and sent to the sorting room, where there are a number of girls engaged in packing. In this way about eight thousand screws are prepared for market daily, and eight or ten tons of iron are daily consumed in making screws, and wires prepared for the pin and hook and eye factories of Connecticut. When this factory first went into operation the extent of its operations was five hundred gross of screws a day, which it was found exceedingly difficult to dispose of, as there was a strong prejudice against the American article. Many mills are now in operation, yet the call for screws has increased with the improvements in machinery. It is curious to watch the working of the latest inventions in making screws. From the time the wire is cut the screw is finished (washing and cleaning excepted) it is not handled, the machinery feeding itself in the most orderly and becoming manner.

WHALE FISHERIES ON THE COAST.—There are two companies engaged in the whale fishery on the coast of California, who have adopted a novel method of capturing the ocean Leviathans. Instead of fitting out ships with crews, provisions, etc., they have cut ships at the point Monterey and Crescent City, with whale boats constantly in readiness. When a school of whales appear they launch their boats, pull out of the harbor, and often return with a good sized whale, which they take to pieces and throw on the beach. These destined to become an important branch of industry, already employing a considerable number of men and yielding large profits. A stock company has been formed for the above purposes.

This is returning to the primitive mode of capturing whales, as followed from this island and Nantucket in the early stages of the settlement of the coast. It was then customary to keep boats in readiness, and the Indians became very expert at the oar, so much so that they were always employed, but as they would get drunk, an act of the Assembly imposed a fine on all persons who should sell liquor to any Indian attached to a whale boat.

The Monterey Sentinel says that during the last week six whales have been killed in the Monterey Bay. There are only two boats crews there, and they do a good business on their limited means.

The oldest oak in England is the Parliament Oak, in Clarendon Park, and is supposed to have stood the storm of five hundred years. The largest oak is called Colindale Oak, Yorkshire; it measures seventy-eight feet in circumference where the trunk meets the ground. The most productive oak was that of Gledos, in Monmouthshire, felled in 1810. Its bark brought \$1000, and its timber \$2500. In the mansion of Tredegar Park, Monmouthshire, there is said to be a room 45 feet broad and 227 feet long, the floor and wainscots of which were the production of a single oak tree grown on the estate.

LOGAN FONTANELLE, Chief of the Omahas, has been slain and scalped at Loup Fork, by a band of Sioux. He fought long and desperately with great effect, killing four of the enemy in a running fight, and when finally overpowered by numbers he did not fall until seven of his pursuers had first led the way to the spirit land. Logan was literally cut to pieces and in a great feast and war dance that followed the Sioux expressed their satisfaction at his death.

California appears to be rich in medicinal springs, of which quite a number have been discovered and from time to time others are brought to light—in particular, some distance inland from Sonora, has become quite famous for its beneficial effects upon rheumatic eruptions and humors of the skin. Hot springs have also been discovered, which are said to contain valuable properties.

The last advice from Turk's Island is that the soil crop has been greatly injured by continued rains, and the price of salt has already advanced to thirty cents a bushel. But we can stand this if beef and bread are down where they should be—within the limited means allotted to a printer.

It has been truly said that when an evil becomes evident to popular opinion, it tends to bring about its own cure; but it is not equally certain that a long time is required to open the eyes of the public to the evils that are most destructive to its life and well-being. That which affects the grosser wants of man will soon be sensibly felt, but the plague that undermines the morals of a community may go unchecked until the evil is too glaring to be longer denied. And under this head we may class the hundred and one weekly, and almost daily, issues of the press, under the names of romances, tales and the lighter kinds of literature. Many of these works are of the most dangerous character, for they offer some artful disguise, the seeds of evil are broadly cast on grounds where they are sure to take root and bring about the most unfortunate results. They have almost a single redeeming quality, but are thrown off almost at random, without study or preparation of any kind, under glaring titles and in the most extravagant manner; and so great is the competition that every trick and artifice must be resorted to to catch the eye and insure the requisite number of readers. Thus it is that we are flooded with mountings, sentimental and flashy tales and romances, as if it is also deemed necessary, that a book may sell, to base it upon some radical notions on society and the wants and requirements of the human family, and the wilder the vagaries, the more unbridled the structure, the more likelihood of its "taking" among the commoners of such trash. But the reading of works of this kind is not confined to minds diseased and already led astray by such visionary doctrines; if it were so, one might sigh over it and pass it by, as he would a confused opinion smoker; but unfortunately, in this sense, the whole rising generation is given to reading everything that falls into their hands. Seeing older persons devouring the writings of this kind with unmitigated delight, the incentive is given to our youth, a like taste is soon acquired by them, and the mind thus vitiated never assumes again its original healthy tone. How long will it be, then, before the reform comes, and if in this case extremes meet, the sooner it is at hand the better.

The Rev. Jos. R. Poir, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, at Perry, N. Y., writes to the editor of the Rochester Democrat in regard to the "Silver Lake Monster" for the purpose of setting the matter in a correct light. He says:—

The articles on this subject that have appeared in the columns of the Wyoming Times, printed in this village, have been written with candor and care, and are entirely reliable. It is not meant to endorse all Mr. Gillett's conclusions, upon the testimony he has given to the public, but to express the opinion of our community as to the course he has pursued in the matter. No man need fear being imposed upon by any statement found in the Times. The evidence of the existence of a monster has been given to the public by the press, and it is not necessary to give it anew. Five of the witnesses have confirmed their statements with an oath. Their honesty cannot reasonably be questioned. I have seen the water where they really think they saw all that they affirm they have seen. Any one acquainted with all the parties and the testimony, it seems to me must conclude, or pay no regard whatever to evidence in forming his opinion. The idea somewhat prevalent abroad, that the monster is indulged in merely as a hoax, or to excite visitors to our village, or to bring Silver Lake and Perry into notice, is entirely without foundation. We have reason to believe that the thoughtless and cruel report of the capture of the monster in the Baltimore Republic, which brought scores of persons from a distance to see it, did not originate with any of our citizens.

Whether or not there really is a monster in the lake is for every one to decide for himself. "Seeing is believing," and they who have seen, believe; the loss suffered would like to see for themselves. It is difficult to say just how much testimony is necessary to establish a fact, in itself highly improbable. Every day there are something new turns up, and it is to be hoped that before long the perplexing question will be put at rest.

"The English are not skilful in vanishing vice—at least, I have seen no evidence of their tact in that line. I endured the spectacle of men dancing with women when rather boisterous and noisy; but at the sight of a dark and by no means elegant middle-aged woman with a decent looking white girl while putting away at a rather bad cigar proved too much for my Yankee prejudice and I started."

Greenley's Letter from Paris.
Shades of Darkness, Horace, are you there! What stuff is this from your pen, and how could you so far forget yourself as to indite such words, if the sight even was more than you could stand? Think you that the admirers of your heretofore consistent battling for true trodden humanity, will not stand when they read your impressions quite as much as you did in seeing a practical illustration of amalgamation. But after all we may have misinterpreted your words, and perhaps it was the bad cigar and not the hugging that upset your equanimity: if so, far be it from us to cast any reflections on your motives for thus giving utterance to your feelings.

The N. O. Crescent says that city has recently been infested with countless numbers of black bugs that pour forth in swarms from unknown retreats, and make a dead end at the gas lamps, lighted windows, and everything that is bright, even to ladies eyes. The bodies of these bugs, to the depth of two or three inches, are taken out of the street lanterns of a morning, and the sidewalks are actually disagreeable to pass, made so by this intolerable nuisance. The Crescent says its front editorial room is of no use at night, for as soon as the gas is lighted the bugs pour in in a perfect Pharaoh's host.

As our readers are doubtless aware, Dr. A. C. GREENEY, the Occultist, has been in our midst for several weeks, and we hear of many cases of improvement through his peculiar application. There is nothing like empiricism in his practice; he has no secrets, he wants no cures, his treatment is based upon the laws of nature. No one who converses with the Dr. or hears one of his lectures, would say he was a charlatan. He is stopping at the Broad Street House, and leaves Newport Monday noon.

We regret to announce the death of Rev. ALFRED LAWTON, of this city, who expired at Brookline, N. H., on Thursday last, after a short but painful illness. Mr. LAWTON was a graduate at Brown University, and a young man of great promise. He had gone to Brookline, to preside over a church there, and had preached but one Sunday when he was taken ill. He was the youngest son of Hon. EDWARD W. LAWTON, and leaves a wide circle of friends to mourn his untimely end.

On Friday, the 24th ult., ANDREW M. BARBER, Esq., editor of the Oregon Republican, departed this life at his residence in Cooperstown, N. Y., in the 39th year of his age. He was a native of this place and served his apprenticeship with JAMES ATKINSON, Esq. Mr. BARBER had resided in Cooperstown since 1829, and was highly respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

SIRNEY SMITH says of MACAULEY, there is no limit to his knowledge, on small subjects as well as great; he is like a book in breeches. DANIEL WEBSTER he called a steam-engine in trousers. Of his own absentmindedness he says he once forgot his own name, and for the life of him for several minutes he could not call it to mind.

Specimens of coal from Coos Bay, Oregon, have been taken to San Francisco, where they were pronounced good, and very superior to the first lots brought from that section. The vein opens rich, and promises well.

There was an alarm of fire on Saturday last caused by the burning of a stack of hay in Ayrault street, belonging to BENJAMIN GARDNER. We learn it was set on fire by some boys playing with matches.

Our readers will be glad to learn, that Mr. RICHMOND, has been induced to give an extra Lecture, at Ocean Hall, on Monday evening next. See advertisement.

Those who are fond of tomatoes of the largest growth will daily find at the Newport Market specimens weighing from one to three and three-quarter pounds, grown on this island.

There is as yet no falling off in the number of visitors in this city. Many have left, but the day arrivals keep up the number to a full complement.

THE EYE.

Having been often tempted to give publicity to my ideas concerning the opening of the eye under water, I now hasten to do so. Any one with even a preliminary knowledge of chemistry knows that there exist between inanimate bodies certain attractions called affinities, and under favorable circumstances new compounds are formed in consequence of different substances in the mineral or vegetable world coming in immediate contact with each other. To illustrate:—When a lady rides down upon the beach with a blue silk dress on, she soon observes that it is fading. Now, the explanation is simple. The coloring matter of the dress has an affinity for the chlorine of the salt water and air, and its tendency is to form a new compound with another color. Or, if the action of the chlorine is direct upon such garments, it destroys entirely the coloring principle. We may illustrate again. One part of Quicksilver, and one part of Chloric Acid united by heat, produces Chloride of Mercury. Chloride—two parts of Chloric Acid and one of Quicksilver produces Bi Chloride of Mercury, which is Corrosive Sublimite.

The antagonism between sweet and sour, as observed in vinegar and sugar, is owing to a little more or less of carbon and water. Thus, if 42 parts carbon and 58 of water be united, we form sugar. If we unite 47 parts carbon and 53 of water, we shall have vinegar.

From the above we are assured that no one should deal in chemicals, or should attempt any practice upon the eye who does not understand the law of chemical affinities.

The tears are a natural lubricating material for the delicate tissues of the eye. They are manufactured or secreted in a little gland, called Lacrymal. The office of this substance is to keep the eyeball constantly moistened, to prevent friction, to preserve the transparency of the cornea, to carry off dust or any foreign matter which may come in contact with the tissues. After the tears have done their office work they pass down to the inner corner of the eye, through the nasal duct into the nose.

The tears are made up of alkalies and salts. In water we find animal, mineral and vegetable properties. Lime, Iron, Iodine, Salts, Arsenic, Copper, and other minerals are found in well waters in different localities. If the eye is after under water which contains any of the above bases, there is an immediate action commenced, and most pernicious are the results. Within my experience, I remember hundreds who had injured their vision by this fearful procedure. Occasionally I find some one who has exposed his eyes under water with comparative impunity. So we find the Assyrians eating arsenic, and they often attempt to persuade the new comer of its healthfulness.

The tears are natural to the eye. The water immediately dilutes them. Whenever the quantity is increased the quality is diminished.

Many cases have come under my observation of total or partial blindness after persons having for a time opened their eyes under water.

Yours truly,

Dr. A. C. GREENEY.

Correspondence of the Mercury.

A BOSTONIAN IN PHILADELPHIA.—By Oentir.

Judge Marshall.—I happened one day to meet an old slave, formerly owned by Judge Marshall. He gave me some interesting reminiscences of the life of Washington. The old slave had seen Washington, Lafayette, De Kalb, Baron Steuben, Pulaski, and many other illustrious fathers of the Revolution. He lived for a long time in Richmond, Virginia. In 1811 he received permission to attend the theatre; it was on the night of the great fire. The play was "The Road to Ruin." He happened to be one of the lucky few who escaped the effects of that disastrous fire, but he was so terribly frightened that he has never entered a theatre since. Judge Marshall died from irritation produced by a cold; more than 1000 were from time to time taken from him.

Chesnut Street.—This is the street of the city. There are some beautiful stores on this street. Oakford's Hat and Jule's Hat's Perfume Store particularly attract your attention. The glass in Oakford's is said to be the largest in America.

Parkinson's ice cream saloon and gardens are a favorite resort. Fuchsia, verbena and other flowers are found in these gardens long after they have died in our cold New England climate. The position or locality of Philadelphia is one of the most healthy in the Union. A few hot days incommode the inhabitants in midsummer, but the climate is usually very mild and agreeable. There is an abundance of water, and the people from example, (even the Irish) become cleanly. The sidewalks (called in P. pavements) are washed clean every Saturday. No filth is allowed to accumulate in the streets, and the people do not throw out their refuse matter and offal into the streets. In that part of the city formerly called Mowmensing, I saw goats and hogs in the street; also Jameson's-wood (Datura Stramonium) I saw growing in abundance. But this is the suburbs, and 3 miles from the Exchange. The tide sets up many miles above the city—as far as Trenton, New Jersey, yet the water is sweet and drinkable many miles below the city.

South Island.—An island by this name lies in the Delaware, midway between Philadelphia and New Jersey. It has been cut into two pieces for the convenience of the steam ferry boat.

Intemperance.—A large proportion of the inhabitants are of German origin, and participate freely in the Lager and other hop beers. Drunkenness is not uncommon. My eyes were attracted while standing upon one of the wharves of the Delaware to this sign:—"The Church of our Redeemer," and underneath I saw a large grog shop. A notice on an old building read that, "All ships from ports where yellow fever or small pox is prevalent, must stop at the Lazaretto until a health officer has made an examination." This Lazaretto is 12 miles below the city. There are many other peculiarities in the Quaker City. I will indiscriminately add a few more. Women weighing from 175 to 250 pounds set all day long in the markets, dealing out honey, flowers, or fish. Girls carry hot rolls, hot tea and coffee, peppermint and berries around the streets. Butchers wear stiff collars three or four inches high. Ice creams are sold in all the markets. Nine pennies are called levies. 64 cents is called a flip. Webster does not condescend to mention either of these names.

Pretty Ladies.—We read in the apocryphal portion of the Bible this sentence, "There is nothing man loveth to look upon more than beauty of woman." Whoever wrote the above was a man of good judgment, and if his optical apparatus was again in order, and he could revisit this terrestrial sphere, could he drop down in the vicinity of Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, any fair afternoon, he would add a few sentences to the original script, something in this wise: "Man lives for the smiles of woman. He would rather find favor in the eyes of the fair maiden, than be the owner of precious mines."

Mourning.—In my pedestrian examinations through the streets of this great city, my eyes often were riveted upon bits of black cloth or crape hanging from the shutters, sometimes a foot long, and sometimes four or five feet. These references to the dead remain thus hanging several months or years. If a young person dies the crape is tied with white ribbon; if an old person, with black ribbon. The hearse is truly magnificent. Some of them are very expensive. Heavy black plumes are placed at the corners of these vehicles for the dead, also upon the coal black chargers drawing them.

Squirrels.—Much ink and paper have been wasted by the Boston newspaper proprietors, at the expense of Mayor Smith and the squirrels. Nearly all the squares of Philadelphia contain squirrels. These squares are shut at night. They contain about eight acres each. Hundreds of grey and black squirrels are found in them. Boxes are arranged for them on the trees, food is given them by the visitors in summer, and they, like other squirrels, lay up in summer a winter store.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS OF ABBOTT LAWRENCE.—The Boston Courier publishes a list of the public bequests contained in Mr. Lawrence's Will as follows:—

To the Lawrence Scientific House	\$50,000
For building Model Lodging House	10,000
In Boston	50,000
To the Boston Public Library	10,000
To the Franklin Library in the city of Lawrence	5,000
To the American Bible Society	5,000
To the American Tract Society	5,000
To the Home Missionary Society	5,000

The Dying Bequest of \$50,000 by Abbott Lawrence, for building model lodging houses in Boston, is, says the New York Tribune, one of the noblest and wisest of his many acts of princely benevolence. The lodging of the poor in cities are too often a scandal to Christianity and a libel on civilization. They might be greatly improved without increasing their cost—may they forthwith should be. It is a grievous wrong on the part of our rich men, who make money by letting tenements to the poor, that they have not long since acted decisively in the premises. In Europe, and especially in London, very good beginning has been made toward reform in this respect, and Mr. Lawrence's practical mind was not idle nor unobservant during his official residence in that city. He was already acquainted with the evil; he here obtained a knowledge of the remedy; and he has bequeathed from his estate the means of initiating it in Boston. The well-earned gratitude of thousands will reward his philanthropy.

A USEFUL LADY IN THE CAMP.—A lady of color in Balaklava, and occasionally a color, (writes the special correspondent of the London Morning Advertiser in the Crimea) is quite an original in her way, and an amusing specimen of the adaptability to circumstances of the darker specimens of the genus homo. She is both a Miss Nightingale and a Soyer in her way. A native of Jamaica, she has travelled extensively on the American continent, and has acquired great experience in the treatment of cases of cholera and diarrhoea; her powders for the latter epidemic are now so renowned that she is constantly beset with applications, and it must be stated, to her honor, that she makes no charge for her powders. She is often seen riding out to the front with baskets of medicines of her own preparation, and this is particularly the case after an engagement with the enemy. Her culinary powers are also very great, that even Soyer told her the other day she knew as much about cooking as himself. Mrs. Seacole is, moreover, a highly intelligent woman.

THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON.—Six French gentlemen of New York, delegates of the Society La Monague, have issued an address to the French residing in the United States, stating that the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon, is falling to ruin, and calling upon the French to assist in purchasing the earth in which the remains of that great man were buried. The address styles Washington "one of the noblest models of the revolutionary heroes of the eighteenth century," and says that "it is appropriate, it is right, that France inscribe her name on a marble dedicated to Independence and Liberty." A meeting of the French residents of New York, for the consideration of the subject, has been convoked.

Twelve autograph sermons of Luther have recently been discovered at Rakson, in Hungary. A Hungarian paper says: "The manuscript is bound in vellum, and contains twelve sermons, written on thick brownish paper, in faded, though still very legible black letters. The margin of the leaves shows marks of having formerly been gilded. Each separate sermon is signed with Luther's autograph signature; and all these signatures are so like to each other, that their being written with one hand is beyond a doubt."

SEQUEL TO THE WHALE STORY.—We learn from the Yarmouth Register that the lifeless body of the whale which that paper mentioned last week as having caught and broken the anchor of schooner Valentine Doane, of Harwich, was afterwards found by the crew of that vessel, he having received such injuries by his contact with the anchor as to cause his death. The carcass sold for \$50. The broken anchor is on exhibition at Harwich Port.

Potatoes in this vicinity are turning out exceedingly well. Very little rot has yet made its appearance. The yield is large and the crop will exceed any which has been produced in several years. We notice that in all sections of New England the crops of this vegetable will be most abundant. Contracts have already been made in various places to furnish quantities at 25 cents per bushel.

Bristol Phenix.

A valuable gold watch lost a few days since by Mr. Bell, in the Bay at the Charlestown Navy Yard, was recovered on the 22d inst., by Merrill & Walker, divers of the Boston Sub-Marine and Wrecking Company. The watch was in thirty fathoms water and had been grappled for in vain. Mr. Walker was equipped in submarine armor, and was beneath the water about eight minutes.

A young lady who was tormented by the visits of a spooney young man requested the fellow to give her his daggerette; he overjoyed at the request, greeney had his picture taken and presented it to the young lady. She gave it to the servant and asked, "would you know that gentleman if he should call?" The servant replied in the affirmative. "Well, when he comes tell him that I am engaged."

Different nations have different kinds of loafers. The Italian spends his time in sleeping; the Turkish loafer in dreaming; the Spanish, in praying; the French, in laughing; the English, in swearing; the Russian, in gambling; the Hungarian, in smoking; the German, in drinking, and the American in talking politics.

Among the medical graduates of the Edinburgh University who obtained their diploma at the last examination, were a Chinese and four Egyptians. The Chinese graduate, Wong Fung, is believed to be the first Chinaman who has ever graduated at a British university.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.—Rev. Dr. Sears has accepted the presidency of Brown University, and will enter upon the performance of the duties of the office at the commencement of the ensuing term, which will be early in September.

A correspondent of the Troy Budget, writing from Albany, says that Mr. Taft, of Charleston, S. C. who lost his arm on the Western Railroad a few days since, claims \$100,000 damages!

Brigham Young is merely acting as Governor of Utah until a successor is appointed, Col. Steptoe having in effect declined.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.—EX-GOVERNOR ANTHONY, of the Providence Journal, in his correspondence to the Journal from Paris, expresses the following intelligent views concerning the progress and prospects of the war:—

I do not know that, in any respect, a man is better qualified to form an intelligent opinion upon the war by reason of being on this side of the Atlantic; and a prudent man, who has formed his opinion at a distance, and finds it only confirmed by a nearer observation, is apt to suspect the impression that is made upon him, and to apprehend that he mistakes for conviction what is only prejudice or unworthy pride of opinion; that the unchanging color presented to his vision is due, not to the object itself, but to the medium through which it is viewed. Yet it requires the least possible penetration to see that the allies have, thus far, accomplished nothing worthy of the mighty demonstration that they have made, nothing at all corresponding with their vast expenditure of treasure and of blood. It may be doubted if Sebastopol is not now as strong as it has been at any period of the siege; it is certainly stronger than it was when the besiegers first set down before it. Every attack has been repulsed with an obstinacy equal to the impetuosity of the assault, and the last, from which so much was anticipated, was only a terrible butchery. Under all these circumstances, we can hardly wonder at the report which seems to have been current in the Russian army, and at the question but by one of the prisoners to an English officer—if it were really true that the allied Generals were drunk when they ordered the attack.

Undoubtedly, in a fair field the Russians are not a match for the English and the French; but just as undoubtedly there is no fair field at Sebastopol, and the Russians do not mean that there shall be; and their position is precisely that which brings out the best qualities of the Russian soldier. It is no longer doubtful that there will be another winter campaign. Two hundred thousand men are encamped before Sebastopol, and two great and warlike nations are pouring out their resources to maintain them and strengthen them; but no one supposes that Sebastopol is to fall this season. It is not, of course, to be apprehended that there will be a repetition of suffering that was caused by obstinate mismanagement and aristocratic incapacity last winter. Great reforms have taken place, and greater are to come. The fact has forced itself through the skull of John Bull, that talents and worth do not necessarily descend with titles, and that even a lord may be a fool, and John when he really gets hold of a fact, acts upon it. Still, with the best management, and with able and faithful attention to all the departments of the service, another winter before Sebastopol must be contemplated with great concern.

The financial aspect of the war—a vitally important aspect—is the one most favorable to the allies. Money is supplied in abundance. In the face of all the demands of a great foreign war, the Bank of England is continually lowering the rate of interest, and the people of France crowd around the subscription to the new loan as though it was Rachel's benefit night at the theatre. The original terms of the loan guaranteed the subscribers to small sums against being cut down in the reduction which would be necessary to bring the whole subscription within the limits of the loan proposed. It has been found necessary to issue a supplemental decree to prevent abuse of this privilege by capitalists, who have employed men to subscribe for the largest sum entitled to the exemption, with the view of transferring and consolidating the subscriptions. Men waited all night, in crowds, for the opening of the books, and the passages leading to the offices of subscription were blocked up by eager throngs, representing all classes of the people. The moral effect of this is immense, and more than almost anything else, it enlarges the basis on which rests the imperial throne.

The reports from Russia, best entitled to confidence, give a similar favorable account of the finances of the empire, so that there is no present prospect that hostilities will be impeded by the want of money. The war cannot be said to be popular either in England or France, notwithstanding in each a peace minister has been thrown over. But in France this, of course, only indicated the will of the Tuilleries, and in England it was the dexterous pretext by which one of those changes was accomplished that so often transfer the executive power from one to another of a few ruling families. But if the war is not popular in France, it excites no enthusiasm, it gives rise to little complaint, and that little finds feeble means of expression. The people are tolerably content with the empire, not regarding it as a dynasty, but as an expedient, looking back with horror at the convulsions out of which it arose, and anticipated with greater horror the convulsions through which alone any other stable form of government could be organized. They say little about politics, less among themselves, perhaps, than to strangers; but they take a very philosophical and reasonable view of their position.

"Look at that pocket book," said a French man the other day, a man really inclined to liberal views, "it is worth five hundred thousand francs to-day; before the coup d'etat it was worth I know not what; overthrow the present government, and it might be worth nothing."

POTATOES IN WORCESTER COUNTY.—The Worcester Palladium estimates the number of acres planted with potatoes in the County at thirteen thousand and fifty. Assuming the yield to be one hundred bushels to the acre, which is, we believe, below an average crop in this county, and the Worcester County farmers will pile up this fall a pretty little heap of one million three hundred and sixty-five thousand bushels of potatoes; which at fifty cents a bushel, will bring \$682,550; provided the crop is not injured by the rot.

The packet ship Daniel Webster sailed from Boston 28th inst. for Liverpool, with about 400 passengers, mostly returning emigrants who have been in this country sufficiently long to accumulate some property, and are now going back to enjoy themselves among their friends in the old country. Besides these, are about fifty paupers on board, who have been shipped by the State.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Mary Foley was badly burnt on Friday evening, by the explosion of a lamp which she was filling with burning fluid. Her injuries were so severe that her life was considered in danger. She is an Irish domestic, in the family of Charles E. Jencks, Randall street, where the accident occurred, and is about 23 years of age.—*Prov. Post*, 25th.

The British Government has discovered that their large vessels-of-war are too huge for practical purposes in the present war with Russia, and that the weight of masts, tonnage and crew of one of these great ships would be much more effective divided amongst five or six small craft.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—A circumstance of a somewhat extraordinary character occurred a short time since in one of the flourishing towns of the midland counties. A clergyman died, and his wife and daughters, on the third day after his decease, recollecting that no likeness remained, it was agreed, ere the grave closed over him, that the body should be unshrouded and a portrait be taken. A young lady of some professional celebrity was engaged for the task. She, with the assistance of the attendant, took off the shroud and placed the body in the requisite posture; but other duties requiring the artists attention, the sketch was deferred till noon. About 12 o'clock, at the foot of the bed, the lady commenced and went through an hour's work on this image of death. At this stage of the proceedings, by some unaccountable motion, the head of the death-like figure fell on the side. Nothing daunted the artist carefully took the head to replace it, when, lo! the eyes opened, and staring her full in the face, the dead inquired, "who are you?" The young "professional," without trepidation, took the bandage from the head and rubbed his neck. He immediately saw the shroud and laughed immediately. The artist quietly called the family; their joy may be imagined, but cannot be described. That evening he who had laid three days in his shroud, bemoaned by mother and sisters with agonizing tears gladdened their hearts by taking his accustomed place at the tea table, and at this moment is making an excursion in North Wales.

Bedford (Eng.) Times.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—Abdication of Santa Anna. Advice from Vera Cruz to the 22d ult., received at New Orleans, state:—

Santa Anna left Mexico on the 9th of August, under an escort of 2500 men. On reaching Perote, he signed his abdication and embarked on the 17th at Vera Cruz for Havana.

Two days after leaving Mexico, 700 or 800 of his escort revolted, killing one or two officers, and joined the insurgents.

The Alvarez platform was adopted, and General Caire appointed Provisional President, and Gen. La Vega Commander-in-Chief.

All the State prisoners were liberated. The mob had gutted several houses, including that of Santa Anna's mother-in-law.

The appointment of Vidal, as Minister to Washington, had been revoked.

A fight occurred at Vera Cruz between two revolted battalions and a regiment which remained faithful to Santa Anna. The former were beaten and fled to the mountains, leaving 20 killed. Order was finally restored.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The Springfield Republican states that on Saturday last, a Miss Martha Burrows of Barnardston, a young lady fourteen years of age, was driving a horse and vehicle over a crossing of the Connecticut River Railroad, her attention was attracted by the music of a neighboring organ grinder, and she did not observe an approaching train of cars. The locomotive struck her carriage at a high rate of speed, shivering it to atoms, and killing the horse, while Miss Burrows was safely taken off by the engine and seated on the railing in front of the smoke stack, where she was found unharmed when the train was stopped. She had received no serious injuries.

AN AMERICAN CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY.—Mr. James C. Thompson, proprietor of the extensive machine works on Quay street, has received an offer to assume the Chief Engineer of the Russian Navy, and is now at Washington making the necessary arrangements with the Russian Minister. The offer is made for three years at a salary of \$6000 per annum, with house rent free, and has been made in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Chambers, a Scotchman, who has held that position for the past eighteen years.—*Albany Argus*, 25th.

The report of the German missionary work in the West is extraordinary. In 1838 there was one missionary laboring in the city of Cincinnati, and at the close of that year the missionary reported 30 members. Now there are fifteen districts, 161 fields of labor, 189 travelling

Aug 11. R. J. TA